The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,542.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

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Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.,

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied a Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY, ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F.M. BURKE, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 29th June.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, and on MONDAY, the 24th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th June 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander JOHN HENRY, ATKINSON, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 29th June 1876, at 4 P. M.

June.		July.	
Leaves BOMBAY	29	Leaves Madras	14
„ Cowar	July 1	„ Coconada	15
„ Naral do.	2	„ Vizagapatam	17
„ Alleppy	5	„ Bimlipatam	17
„ Tuticorin	6	„ Callingapatam	18
„ Colombo	8	„ Gopalpore	18
„ Galle	9	„ False Point	19
„ Negapatam	12	Arrives CALCUTTA	22

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pentianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. NAILER, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th June 1876, at 4 P. M.

June.		July.	
Leaves BOMBAY	28	Leaves BUSSORAH	17
„ Kurrachee	July 2	„ Mahomerah	17
„ Muscat	5	„ Fao	17
„ Bunder Abbas	7	„ Bushire	19
„ Linga	9	„ Linga	23
„ Bahrein	10	„ Bunder Abbas	25
„ Bushire	11	„ Jask	26
„ Fao	13	„ Guader	28
„ Mahomerah	13	„ Kurrachee	Aug. 1
Arrives BUSSORAH	14	Arrives BOMBAY	4

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,089 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. L. SHEILL, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th June 1876, at 2 P. M.

The S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. NAILER, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th June 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	38	22	8	
Port Said	34	20	8	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. CHILDWALL HALL, to sail about		5th July.	
„ TRENTHAM HALL	„	2nd August.	
„ BRANKSOME HALL	„	23rd August.	
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE	„	16th September.	

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

WANTED.

CALCUTTA PORT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

WANTED, by the Port Commissioners, Calcutta, a TUG STEAMER suitable for Port work.

TENDERS should be accompanied by copies of Certificates of Registry.

G. H. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

19th June, 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	From	From
				June 1876.	July.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	350	23rd—Suez, &c.	
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow	2726	400	30th—Southampton.	
VENETIA	G. J. Bibot	2726	450	7th—Suez, &c.	
HYDASPES	D. Reynoldson	2984	450	14th—Southampton.	

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Marseilles, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. INDUS, Captain S. D. SHALLARD, (3,470 Tons and 500 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 23rd June 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th June 1876.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 24th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship BANGALORE, 3,083 Tons, and 500 H.P., Captain G. N. HOGGER, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 19th June 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	From Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
				June 1876.	July.
INDIA	2269	500	20th May.	27th May.	10th July.
MACEDONIA	2273	486	17th June.	24th June.	10th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	Liverpool.	Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 2ND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder. About 200 superior 2nd class Moulmein teak squares. In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF ENGLISH AND CHINA MADE GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY AND FANCY GOODS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th inst., sale commencing at 2 P.M., CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the undermentioned jeweller's and fancy goods, belonging to Messrs. Hajee Soomar Esas, the same comprises silver cigar and scent cases, gold and silver necklaces, brooches, breastpins, torquise shell bracelets, diamonds, emerald, pearl and turquoise rings, lockets, Albert chains, Waddy's gold open-faced watches, silver double cased watches, from Jones, McCabe and others, gold open-faced watches, gold and silver carring, sets of brooch and earrings and studs and sleeve links, gold pencil cases, gold eye-glasses, sets of tiger claw brooches and earrings, a Chuddar's deed-box, China crape shawl, China flower vases, night and day telescopes, opera-glasses, ivory chessmen, meerschaum pipes and cigar holders, albums, revolvers, dressing-boxes, surgical instruments, writing desk, &c.

Catalogues are ready, and the above is now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
7 „ „ dhotier
4 cases pink ground prints.
5 bales hessian.
5 cases superior leather cloth.
1 semi-grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard.
1 grand square pianoforte by Schroder.
1 horizontal steam-engine with a boiler, used in a printing press.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

2 sets plated and brass mounted double harness, very little used.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th June 1876.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Carved, and French Polished, Household Furniture, Glass, Crockery, and Plated Articles, Iron Bedsteads, &c., at No. 56 B, Malabar Hill,
(Called Amba Waddy.)

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th day of June, at 1 o'clock P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, all the handsome carved and French polished household furniture, the property of E.E. Meakin, Esq., (proceeding to Europe), the same consists of glass and crockery ware, plated curry dish, cruet and toy frames, table and piano candlesticks, oval tea tray, round salver, tea set, a set of "King's pattern" spoons and forks in a case, plated fruit knives and forks, cutlery, a set of dining table in five pieces, sideboard, centre tables, bookstands, chairs, hatstand, three light hanging argand lamps, table and single lamps, French polished and carved circular, pier, side, and other tables, conversation, percian and reclining couches, ottomes, whatnots, sayors, chemoliers, flower vases, drawing and easy chairs, gilt timepieces under glass dome, folding screens, two iron bedsteads, down pressee, cupboard, chests of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, toilette glasses, large Cambay and other carpets, date mattings and rugs, camp cots, water filter, dispense and cooking utensils, stores, and few bottles of best brandy, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Gentleman's hunting saddle and bridle, one bullock, &c.

No Catalogues published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of woollen cloth, cloth and serge cuttings, &c., at the Army Clothing Store, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Company are instructed by the Superintendent of Army Clothing, to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M., at the above men ioned place, woollen cloth, cloth and serge cuttings, 500 yards Oxford cloth, 324 yards cotton drab, 351 yards white linen drills, 117 pairs of Wellington boots, 158 lbs. yellow and black sewing silk, gold lace, yellow thread, 100 great coats, and other garments, a number of empty packing cases, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of the goods, which must be removed within three days from the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th June 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BARQUE CORNWALLIS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, at their rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M., on account of the concerned, the barque Cornwallis, of about 648 tons, register, coppered and copper fastened, with all her masts, sails, yards, rigging, chains, anchors, boats, stores, &c., &c., as she now lies off Carnack Bunder.

The list of stores, &c., can be seen on application to the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required from the purchaser on the conclusion of the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th June 1876.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF HALF SHARE IN THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT LOHAR CHAWL STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises at 4 o'clock P. M., by order of the owner, her half share or moiety in the following properties.

The half share or moiety in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the several buildings, ranges or chawls and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Lohar Chawl and Shaik Memon Street, in the subdistrict of Mandevee, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment, under No. 1, 2, and 1, and registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1092, 1687, and 1589, and bounded on the east by Shaik Memon Street, Public Road, on the west by property No. 1, on the north by Lohar Chawl Street, and on the south by the Esplanade Cross Road. The houses No. 1, bounded as follows: on the east by the Chawl No. 1 and 2, on the west by the property of Dhanjee Framjee Panthaki, in Lohar Chawl Street, on the north by the Lohar Chawl Street and on the south by the Esplanade Cross Road.

The abovementioned property is in the partnership of Kessowjee Jadowjee, Esq.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 24th June 1876.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

CRICKET.—A PICK UP GAME will be PLAYED TO-DAY, weather permitting. Play to commence at 2-30. Sides will be chosen from Members on the ground.

Tiffin will be provided in the Gymkhana at 1-30.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Secretary for Cricket.

24th June, 1876.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouses, Mills, Merchandize and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of Act XI. and XII. Victoria, Chapter XXI, and of KUVARJI LADHA.

Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION by AMIRCHAND LALJI, of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant, 4 Creditor, praying for adjudication in Insolvency, under the said Act against the said Kuvarji Ladha, resitted by the affidavit of the said Amirchand Lalji, was this day filed in the Honorable Court on the Twenty-first day of June, instant, and that the matters of the said Petition will be heard in the said Court on WEDNESDAY, the Nineteenth day of July next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated this 21st day of June 1876.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 22nd day of June 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, that GEORGE TIMINS, formerly a Lieutenant Colonel in Her Majesty's Army, but late of Newstead House, in the Town of Torquay, in the County of Devon, in England, deceased, died on the 2nd day of March 1875, at Newstead House aforesaid, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of his PROPERTY and CREDITS in India were on the 22nd day of June 1876 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to LANCELOT FLETCHER, one of the Solicitors of the said Court, for the use and benefit of JANE MARIA TIMINS, the Widow and Administratrix of the abovenamed George Timins, deceased. All persons having any CLAIM against the ESTATE of the said George Timins are required to send in particulars of the same in writing within ONE MONTH from the date hereof to us at our Office at 12, Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, at the expiration of which period the said Lancelot Fletcher will REMIT the ASSETS of the Estate of the said George Timins, deceased, to the said Jane Maria Timins, the Administratrix in England, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized. —Dated this 23rd day of June 1876.

FLETCHER & SMITH,
Attornies to the Administrator.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Black's General Atlas of the World. New Edition, 1876. Imperial folio. Half Morocco	45	0
Hunter's Life of Earl Mayo, Second Edition, 2 vols.	16	8
Wallace's (A. R.) Geographical Distribution of Animals, with Maps and Illustrations, 2 vols. 8vo.	30	0
Gordon's (Lt. Col. T. E. C.B.) Roof of the World, being the Narrative of a Journey over the High Plateau of Tibet to the Russian Frontier, and the Oxus Sources on Pamir. Illustrated	22	0
Harcus' (Wm. J. P.) South Australia: Its History, Resources, and Productions. Illustrated	17	4
Osborn's (Major R. D.) Islam under the Arabs	8	4
Kardec's Medium's Book, or Guide for Mediums and for Evocations	5	4
Spirit's Books containing the Principles of Spiritist Doctrine	5	4
Richardson's Diseases of Modern Life. 2nd edition.	8	12
The Unseen Universe, or Physical Speculations on a Future State; by B. Stewart and P. G. Tait. Fourth and cheaper edition	4	4
Lowell's (J. R.) Among My Books. Second Series	5	4
Statesman's Year Book, 1876	7	8
South Kensington Museum. Handbook to the Special Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus.	2	4
Graphic, Extra Number of the Prince's Tour	1	0
Hoare's Iron and Steel, for the Forge, Foundry, Factory, &c.	4	4
Lewis (Mary) A Rat with Three Tales. Illustrated	2	12
Con Cregan; by Charles Lever. New Edition	2	8
Stanford's new Map. Central Asia Book Form Acquisitions of Russia do.	3	12
Hoskins's Clerk of the Works' Vade Mecum	1	2
Lays of Ind; by Aliph Cheem. New and Enlarged Edition. Illustrated, Re. 6 post free	6	8
The Atonement of Leam Dundas; by Mrs. E. Lynn Linton, 3 vols.	22	0
Annals of the Road, or Notes on Mail and Stage Coaching in Great Britain; by Capt. Malet, 18th Hussars, Coloured plates	14	8
Handbook of Architectural Styles, Translated from the German of A. Rosengarten, 639 Illustrations. 8vo.	14	8
Cholera Epidemics in East Africa; by Dr. J. Christie, with maps	10	8
Maine's (Sir H. S.) Village-Communities in the East and West, Third Edition. To which are added other Lectures, Addresses and Essays, 1876	8	4
Natal: A History and Description of the Colony; by Eight Authors. Edited by Dr. Mann, Illustrated	15	0
The Life Work of Liebig; by A. W. Hoffmann [The Faraday Lecture, 1875]	3	12
Jan of the Windmill; by J. H. Ewing. Illustrated.	6	0
Johnson's Rambler and Idler. Hawkesworth's Adventurer, and Town's Connoisseur, complete in 1 vol. Royal 8vo.	4	4
Thiers's History of the Consulate and the Empire of France under Napoleon	4	4
Dante's Vision, Translated by Cary, New Edition, [Bohn's Standard Library]	2	8
Berostin's Five Senses of Man. Illustrated, [International Scientific Series]	3	12
Blackburn's Academy Notes, 1876, with 107 Illustrations of the Principal Pictures at Burlington House	0	12
Family Herald, Volume 36	3	4
Thackeray's [Miss] Tollers and Spinsters	4	4
Anglo-Indian Prize Poems in commemoration of the Prince's Visit	1	6
Roberts's Handbook of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, second edition	12	8
Fated to be Free, a story by Jean Ingelow, Illustrated	4	4
The English Essayists, from Bacon to John Ruskin, (Nimmo's Standard Library)	3	12
Round about my Garden; by F. C. Burnand	1	12
Mutiny Act and Articles of War 1876	2	12
Kaye's Sepoy War, vol. 3, second edition	13	12
MacGahan's Campaigning on the Oxus and the Fall of Khiva, illustrated 4th edition	5	4
D'Urfey's Pills to Purge Melancholy, 6 vols, 1719	39	12
French Pictures in English Chalk; by "The Member for Paris"	5	4
Leslie Stephen's Hours in a Library, second series	6	8
A Madrigal and other stories, by the author of "The Rose Garden"	5	4
Fiske's the Unseen World and other essays	7	0
A Long Time Ago; by Meta Orred	7	8
A Hundred Wonders of the World in Nature and Art	4	4
Berkeley Hills' Essentials of Bandaging, 3rd edition.	3	4
The Book of Menus; by Pin Bec, 8vo., cloth	7	8
Richardson's School Manual of Modern Geography (Dr. W. Smith's English Course)	3	12
Marshman's History of India, new edition	4	8
Von Pettenkofer's Outbreak of Cholera among Convicts, folio	8	4
Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature, third edition, Vol. 1, Royal 8vo.	7	4
Molesworth's Pocket-Book of Engineering Formulæ.	4	4
Ormsby's Stray Papers	5	4
Temple Bar, Vol. 66, Jan. to April 1876	4	0
Bryant's Practice of Surgery, 2 vols., new edition	17	0
Papillon's Manual of Comparative Philology	4	4
The Great Canal at Suez: its Political, Engineering and Financial History; by Percy Fitzgerald, 2 vols., 8vo	20	12
Napier's History of the Peninsular War. New Edition, with Maps and Plans, 6 vols	30	0
Wood's (Major H.) Shores of Lake Aral, 8vo.	9	12
The Annual Register 1875	12	8
Legislative Acts of the Governor-General of India in Council of 1875, with Index	6	0
Nautical Almanack 1876	2	0
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	Superior in style and we can produce.	Finest quality we can produce.
Calf Elastic Walking Boots	25s.	35s.
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Excellent quality much approved	18s. 6d.
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Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
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Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

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HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES,
OF FINEST REAL BRAZILIAN PEBBLE.

	Cash Prices.
SPECTACLES in best blued-steel frames, per pair	Rs. 6 0
Do. Cataract do. do.	„ 9 0 to 16 0
EYE-GLASSES, single, in tortoiseshell frames, each	3 8
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The above may be had in Gold frames at varying prices.

EYE-GLASSES, *ordinary*, with roughed rim and hole for cord, each	1 8
Silk Cord for ditto, per yard	0 4

Mofussil constituents when ordering Spectacles or Eye-Glasses should state whether they are required for "*long*" or "*short*" sight, and send a specimen of *small, printed matter*, noting the distance from the eyes at which it can be most distinctly read.

EYE PRESERVERS with Coloured Eye Pieces.
Horse-shoe shaped, Spoon-shaped, and plain Spectacle shaped.
GOGGLES and Eye Preservers with fine wire gauze sides for Railway travelling.

EYE SHADES and BATHS, READING LENSES, OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.
A neat case supplied *free* with each pair of Spectacles and Eye Preservers.

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ASQUITH & CO. have received a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT from the *First Manufactures* of *Nottingham* and *Derby*.

The Textures have been specially manufactured for INDIAN WEAR, and will be found most comfortable for the HOT WEATHER.

REAL MERINO SOCKS,
Soft and Shrinkless.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Plain Mixtures	Dozen 15 8	17 8
Drab or Fawn	do. 17 8	19 0
Drab Fancy Stripes	do. 17 8	19 8
Drabs, Fawns and Browns	do. 19 8	21 8
Super Fine, a Special Article	do. 21 0	23 8
Fine Striped Merino, very Soft and Elastic	do. 24 0	27 0
Real Scotch Lambs wool	do. 21 0	23 8
Black Silk Socks	per pair 7 8	8 8
Black Silk Hose	do. 11 8	13 8
Best Ribbed Merino, Plain Colors, a special article	do. 4 12	5 12

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS.
Double Feet and Heels.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton	Per doz. 9 8	10 8
Super Brown Cotton	do. 11 0	12 8
Fine Mixed Colours or Fancy Stripes	do. 14 3	16 0
Extra Super Colours or Fancy Stripes	do. 16 8	18 8
Best Fancy Stripes	do. 18 8	21 0
Best Lisle Thread, plain	do. 25 0	28 0
Best Balbriggan do. pure	do. 28 0	32 0

GENT'S DRAWERS AND PANTS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Dressed Cotton Pants	26 0	29 0
Super Brown Cotton Trunk Drawers, fitting closely above the knee	27 0	31 0
Fine Summer Merino Pants, medium substance	36 0	42 0
Super Summer Merino fitted with Belt Bands, Double Wove Seats for Riding	42 0	48 0
Stout Grey Shetland Merino Pants	31 0	37 0
Bathing Drawers, Fancy Striped Cotton, per pair	2 0	2 4

GENT'S BANIANS OR UNDER VESTS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Fine Gauze Merino Banians	Six for 14 0	18 0
Superfine Saxony ditto	do. 19 0	21 0
Best Super, Manufactured to Asquith & Co.'s Special Order, of the best Merino Shrinkless	do. 25 0	28 0
Summer Merino

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 23RD JUNE 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed firm, the sales reaching 12,000 bales, the only change in spot quotations being an advance of ¼d. per lb. in G. F. Ginned Dharwar. The Manchester Piece Goods Market, however, we notice is depressed, and if this is the state of the manufactured article, we may accept it as almost a certainty that the raw staple will not be long before it shows a sympathetic movement, other matters being by no means in a position to render the market independent of the influence of Manchester.

From New York Mid. Uplands on the spot still comes at 12⅜ cents., but July shipment is quoted ⅛ cents. per lb. higher, 12½ cents per lb. The receipts at the ports are :—

	1876	1875	1874
Thursday's Receipts.....	1,000	1,500	1,300
Six days' do.	8,000	7,700	10,500
Total since 1st Sept.....	4,047,000	3,429,500	3,714,900

Wednesday's improvement in the London General Produce Markets has been maintained in everything except Ferozepore Rapeseed which has lost the advance of 6d. per quarter.

The weekly quotations for Metals show a decline of £1 per ton in Tile Copper and 5s. per ton in Silesian Spelter ; other things being unchanged.

Enlsced Rupee Paper in London is unaltered with the exception of 5/8 which have advanced from 85⅛ to 86. Consols yesterday were quoted by Reuter at 93⅞, but this in all probability should be 94⅜. French Rentes are now 106½, an advance of ⅛ since the 20th instant when they were last quoted by Reuter.

The Bank of England return is again of a most favourable character so far as regards relative strength, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 53⅞ to 55¾ per cent., but if Reuter's figures are reliable, there has been an extraordinary and unexpected movement of Bullion which is reported as reduced by £3,000,000. This, however, must be a mistake, as the advices during the week advised payments into the Bank of £417,000 and we should be more inclined to look for an increase of £300,000 than a decrease of £3,000,000. The Reserve shows an increase of £1,125,000, while Discounts are less by £62,500.

This week's P. & O. steamer from Southampton brings £38,000 in Silver for Bombay, showing that even at the decline which has taken place in prices there are still sellers. Reuter now quotes 51½d. per oz., but rumours of much lower rates are prevalent. Private telegrams are said to quote 51d, and even 50¾d. per oz. and it is quite likely that they may be correct.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet with an easier tendency, but there is no actual change in rates. There are, however, more buyers than sellers amongst the Banks and the appearance of the market certainly favours a farther drop. We still quote :—

Bank Bills on demand ...	.....	1s. 7¼d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight.....	1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	.....1s. 7¼d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	.....1s. 7⅜ to 15-16d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual business and rates are nominally unchanged.

FOR GOVERNMENT PAPER the inquiry continues strong, and with few sellers, prices have an upward tendency.

SHARES.—The quieter tendency in Spinning and Weaving Scrip which we noticed yesterday has become more marked to-day. The speculative element seems to have gone out of the market for the time being and the appearance is now as dull and heavy as it was active in the early part of the week. Our quotations show a general decline of Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 per share, the fall of course being in proportion to the previous rise. In other shares there is very little business and consequently but few fluctuations to report. National Bank shares are Rs. 2 lower. Colaba Land Rs. 10 per share lower.

In COTTON to-day we have not heard of a single transaction of any importance and we have accordingly merely to call the market firm at nominally unchanged prices. The receipts yesterday were 3,068 bales, making a total of 19,668 bales for the week as against 7,221 bales for the corresponding week last year and 7,165 bales in 1874. The respective totals since 1st September are 1,052,096 against 1,313,675 and 1,292,106 bales for the past two years respectively.

FREIGHTS show no actual change. By steamer the quotations are still £2-5 for Wheat and 22-7-6 for Cotton but with next to nothing doing at that. The only Iron ships on the Liverpool berth are reported to have filled up at £2-8-9 to £2-12-6 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are nominally unchanged. As usual on Monday there has been nothing of any importance doing, but holders are very firm for an advance owing to the fall in Exchange.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
320,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	102
22,000	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New...	730
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. E. & China	300
40,000	2814	all	6 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	300
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	195
40,000	250	12½	12 do.	Mercantile Bank of India.	106
60,000	250	all		Oriental Bank.....	490

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....		1,215
7,500	100			Freer Land & Fier Co.Ld		80
1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.a.	Masagon La..d		340
5,000	1,400	3all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited		250

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	50 p.a.	Alexandra Spinning.....		1,225
500	2,500	all	150 a.	Alliance Spinning		2,650
300	2,000	all	...	Bhowanugur M. & P. Co.		1,550
200	1,000	all	50 p.a.	Bombay United Spinning		1,200
400	150		150	Broach Mills		160
1,000	1,000		750	Colaba Spinning.....		940
2,500	2,000	1,000	100 p.a.	Dhurumsey Spinning ..		1,180
1,500	1,250	all	60 p.a.	Fleming S. W. Co.....		1,1 0
1,250	1,000	all	60 p.a.	Great Eastern.....		1,265
1,000	500	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co		295
700	1,000	all	50 p.a.	Hindustan, B. W. Co.....		1,150
750	1,000	all	40 p.a.	Jam'a Baloo Mills		1,050
...	...		500	40 p.a.	Khandesh Spinning	1,060xd.
1,000	1,000	all	...	Khatao Mucunjee S. & W. Co.		1,015
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning		1,150
...	...		500	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,180
1,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....		1,270
1,000	500	all	50 p.a.	Morarjee Spinning.....		1,285
4,000	225	all	60 p.a.	Oriental.....		220
600	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning		1,230
2,500	1,000	all	50 p.a.	Sassoon S. W. Co.....		1,010
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.a.	Soonderdas Spinning ...		1,025
800	1,000	350	125 p.a.	Do. do. ¼share.		200

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co..		1,450
200	2,000	1,100	85 p.a.	Albert Co. Kurrachee..		815
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....		650
250	1,000	all	...	Alfred Mills Co.....		1,105
150	12,000	11,000	495 p.a.	Apollo Press Co.....		3,550
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary		810
150	500	all	68 p.c.	Berar Company (New)..		525
1,000	350	all	42 p.a.	Indian Press Co.....		250
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....		90
400	1,500	all	75 p.a.	Carwar Co.....		900
280	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....		15
500	1,880	all	700 p.a.	Colaba Press Co.....		3,300
100	1,000	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co....		150
362	1,000	all	180 p.a.	East India Press Co.....		950
150	8,500	all	Rs. 900	Fort Press Co.....		1,550
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.a.	Framji Cowasji Press Company		300
3 0	500	all	100 p.a.	French Press Co.....		300
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.a.	Imperial Press Co.....		410
5,125	400	350	45 p.a.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....		350
800	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....		1,250
120	...	1,500	250 p.a.	Prince of W. Press		700
300	500	all	100 p.a.	Rassoon's Press Co.....		525
160	500	750	45 p.a.	Scinde Press Co.....		440
160	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....		1,075
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co		800xd
680	1,00*	,,	125p*	Volkart's United Press Co.		880

* Per share, for the year.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE ENGLISHMAN, MONDAY EVENING.

UP to this time the value of money has kept quiet steady, but lower rates are probable shortly. Silver is coming out to Bombay in considerable quantity; the shipping season there has now been put an end to by the breaking of the monsoon, and there is little doubt that Council bills will continue to flow into the country regularly.

The public demand on the Bank of Bengal is well maintained, but the items of accommodation showed no increase last week, an increase of 17 lakhs in the bills discounted being neutralized by a fall of almost corresponding amount in the loans and credits. The private deposits, however, were added to by 10 lakhs, doubtless proceeds of Council drafts, which have also led to a decrease of 12 lakhs in the Government balances. The cash balances are 3 lakhs down, and their proportion to the liabilities has declined to 50¼ per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has not moved in the slightest degree since the last mail left ; indeed, for the last fortnight, there has been but one rate for bills of all kinds—a very unusual phenomenon here. This lull is differently viewed by different people. Some regard it as merely a halting place in the continuous fall ; but there are still some left, sanguine enough to consider that the bottom has at length been reached, and that at least a moderate recovery will now take place. The latest news about silver production and consumption is not nearly so strongly in favour of a glut, and although the London market is well supplied at present, there is some prospect of but moderate supplies being available when the German Government has parted with all its surplus stock. The report of the British Royal Commission on the silver question is expected immediately, and in the meantime, pending that, rates shew a decided disposition to remain stationary. The business for to-morrow's mail has been very small all round, Bank bills going at 1-8⅛ and 1-8 5-16, credits at 1-8⅜, and documents at 1-8⅜, six months' sight. Bank demand bills have been sold at 1-8, and telegraphic transfer at 1-7 15-16, but a sixteenth less is now the rate ; long-debted bills, however, remain steady. To-day's closing quotations were as under—

Bank telegraphic transfer.....	1s. 7¼d.	
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 15-16d.	
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 1-16d. to ⅛d.	
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8¼d. to 5-16d.	
Credits and clean private paper, 6 months' sight...	1s. 8⅜d. to 7-16d.	
Document bills do ...	1s. 8⅛d.	

France.—Rates are quite unchanged, at f.2-15 for three months', and f.2-17 for six months' sight document bills.

Bombay.—The same remark applies here, demand drafts being quoted at par, and sixty days' sight at 98-14, with a considerable business done in the latter.

China.—Only a limited amount of opium bills has been sold for to-morrow's direct steamers, shippers wanting still higher rates. Business has again been done at 225, thirty days' sight, but the quotation closes at 224 to 224¼ at the best.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

There has been a want of life in business this week, but no depression in values. Easier money must prevail before any decided and widespread activity can be expected.

Government Securities remained very dull till toward the end of last week, when some strong buying created quite a stir in the market, and a large business was done, prices of fours advancing from ⅝ premium to 1 premium, and five-and-a-half from 3 to 3½ premium ; the value of the last named stock is still supported, but four per cents. have experienced a reaction, with business reported at ⅜ and ½ per cent. premium. Transactions have taken place in the four-and-a-half per cent. stock at ⅞ per cent. premium. To-day prices are again firmer as under—

4	per cents.....	100⅝ to 101
4½	do.	101⅛ to 101½
5½	do.	103½

Bank Shares remain steady, but without alteration in price. Bengal's are in good regular demand by small buyers, who have continued to get stock at 700, but it is now beginning to be scarce at that price, and a little has been done at 705. Nationals have been dealt in at 110, and Agras at 104.

Tea Shares are less active, but their position looks as strong as before, the outturn of crops and result of sales quite coming up to anticipations, and giving reasonable hopes of good dividends. Central Cachar's are considerably higher, and have sold at various prices up to 152 cash. Holta's are also better, at 112. Singell's have gone from 111 to 108, recovering again to 109. Other transactions show steadiness in rates : Luckimpor's 131½, Hoolmaree's 125, Hoolungoorie's 90, Upper Assams 30. Durrunga 78 and 77, Sungoo's 104, Springsides 112, East India's 80, and Chota Nagpore's 102.

Spinning Mill Shares are slightly more active, but do not move easily when higher prices are spoken of. Howrah's have, however, advanced, 84 having been paid for cash ; Barnagore's are weaker, transactions recorded at 79 and 80, and Seebpore's have been sold at 65 Bourcah Cotton are firm, with business again at 86.

Coal Shares.—The excitement in Raneegunge has passed off, and a pretty smart reaction has left the market still looking weak. Sales have been made at 81 and 78 cash, but are now offering at 72 to 73, and for time there have been contracts made at 76 and 75. Other concerns are steady : Equitable's 197½, and Beerbhoom's 100, having been done. In Bengal's nothing is reported.

Miscellaneous Shares—No change has taken place in India General Steam, which have brought 520 and 525. Landing and Shipping have been sold at 57, and Strand Bank Press at 8.

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 17th June, 1876 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits	1,02,63,549	5	3
Other Deposits	71,41,852	10	5
Loans	2,40,892	1	8
Post Bills	5,542	15	0
Reserve Fund	4,31,250	0	0
Rs.	2,30,91,577	0	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes.....	1,17,96,447	9	4
Govt. Securities.....	35,54,904	12	0
Loans	27,67,492	9	0
Account of Credits	3,86,423	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	32,17,320	1	7
Head Stock	2,30,617	2	9
Bills of Exchange.....	14,18,332	13	8
Due by other Banks.....	2,20,039	0	0
Rs.	2,30,91,577	0	4

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 17th June, 1876.

Open 1,278½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	43,945	0	0
Merchandize.....	3,05,500	0	0
Telegraph	631	0	0
Municipal Trains	395	0	0
Total Rs.....	4,00,471	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278½ miles.....Total Rs.....	2,85,188	9	1
Increase	1,15,282	6	11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship STORNOWAY, 1,499 tons, Captain Robert Storm, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE ship FANNIE TUCKER, 1,526 tons, Captain M. Roberts, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE s.s. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 1,443 tons, Captain T. Collin, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Calcutta, 547 tons, Captain J. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and twenty-nine deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. MECCA, 936 tons, Captain R. Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and Mr. King, first class, and seven deck passengers.

THE ship ANNOT LYLE, 1,287 tons, Captain G. Yeo, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Liverpool 13th, and Holyhead 19th March, with a cargo of 1,594 tons coal. She experienced fine dry monsoon, and fair passage throughout. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Annot Lyle	Yeo	Liverpool, Mar 13.
23	Mecca (s)	Johnson	Calcutta, May 30.
	Calcutta (s)	Nailer	Bussorah, June 7.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
23	Travancore (s)	Andrew.....	Aden & Suez.
	City of Baltimore(s)	Collin.....	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday: Ship Stornoway, Storm, to Liverpool.
Ship Fannie Tucker, Roberts, to Calcutta.

The barque Corsair, to Hull, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.		
29	D. of Argyll (s).....	London.
21	Madura (s).....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
20	Xenquiza	.....	Cocanada.
	Pekin (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Invercoran.....	.....	Marseilles, via Cocanada

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Childwall Hall s—3 cases hardware, Dewjee Canjee.

FROM LONDON.

Assam s—48 cases wine, C Bonneville and Co.
Bertha s—100 cases oildtom, John S Elmore and Co ; 16 cases oilmanstore and 30 cases plate glass, Aldridge, Salmon and Co ; 48 packages gun powder, Kookabhoy Shaik Hoosen ; 91 kegs iron nails, Amerjeodin Fazulally ; 4 cans ham and 5 cans bacon, Jamsetjee Framjee.
Childwall Hall s—3 cases glassware, Soomar Veera.

FROM GLASGOW.

Europa s—35 boxes clay pipes, Manockjee Merwanjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precurseur s—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Sumatra s—154 cases brandy, Jeewanjee Huttonjee and Sons ; 30 cases brandy, Manockjee Jamsetjee ; 100 cases brandy, Muncherjee and Eduljee Bazonjee ; 475 cases brandy and 50 packages corks, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Batavia s—15 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s—110 cases brandy, Cowasjee Brothers ; 30 cases brandy, Merwanjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mary Stenhouse—209 bales cotton, A Blaschock and Co.
Night Companion—200 bales cotton, A Blaschock and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co ; 46 bales cotton, Rawjee Pragjee ; 67 bales cotton, Bhiwraw Bhugajee.
City of Baltimore, s—5 bales woo', Bhimjee Canjee ; 20 bales wool, Curim Nanjee ; 122 bales cotton, Kessowjee Jadowjee.
Childwall Hall, s—53 bales wool, Nurseo Khattow ; 40 bales wool, Luckmdas Khimjee ; 13 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedas and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra, s—20 bags tee! seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Bertha, s—130 cwts horns, C N Gomes and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Princess Alexandra—950 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Walmer Castle—50 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co ; 1,998 bags coffee, Campbel , Mitchell and Co.
Camperdown—125 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Muriel, s—100 bales cotton, Khimjee Assur.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tebe, s—691 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Blaschock and Co.
Venetia, s—100 bales cotton and 50 bags rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia, s—342 bags wheat, Volkart Brothers.
Tebe, s—50 bales cotton, AC Dady and Co ; 70 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 51 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Indus, s—16 bales twist, H Cowasjee.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Tebe, s—40 bags turmeric, Syed Hasson Bugjadee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

John Clark—53 bales cotton, Visram Ebram and Co ; 33 bales cotton, Napchund Nowrangroy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Indus, s—20 cases shellac, Cassum Rhimjee ; 6 packages senna leaves, Abdool Hoosein Neejamaliy ; 15 bales twist, Jairbhoy Peerbhoy ; 50 bales twist and 236 chests opium, ED Sassoon ; 25 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee and Co ; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 11 chests opium, Soopashdas Jugnathdas ; 40½ chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 17 chests opinion, Noopchund Nowrangroy ; 68 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 10 chests opium, Hajee Ezack Elias ; 57 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormahamed ; 8 chests opium, Napechund Nowrangroy ; 35 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 5 chests opium, Hemlall Ramgopall ; 6 chests opium, Hajeemmull Goolmookroy ; 16 chests opium, S N Tulatee ; 44 chests opium, Merwanjee Manockjee and Co ; 10 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co ; 22 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 2 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormahamed , 184 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 43 chests opium, 34 bundles E teeth and 23 packages cloves, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 25 packages cloves, Currimbhoy Nanjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Indus, s—16 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co.

HIGH COURT.—24TH JUNE.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

170-75—Prescot and Winter—Dayabhoy Tribhowandass vs Hajrabai widow and others—Fletcher and Smith—First heard.
129-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank, Ld vs Rustomjee Cowasjee Soortee.—Prescot and Winter.
177-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Limited vs Eurdoonjee Cawasjee Mody—Mirza H. khan.
100-76—M M Munshi—Hurrishunker Dewjee vs Kooverjee Canjee and others—Shamrao Pandoorung.
104-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dhurumsey Dewchund vs Hajee Oosman Hajee Chotaney—Macfarlane and Pollock.
121-76—J C Cama—Yasier Frodesh vs Rama Colia.
134-76—Prescot and Winter—Somonshaw Kavasjee vs Burjorjee Dorabjee Burjorjee—Muljee and B.
135-76—Fletcher and Smith—Nowrojee Pallonjee vs Henry Gamble and others—Crawford, Lynch and Owen.
160-76—C Smale—Merwanjee Dhunjibhoy vs Mulchund Buttoney and another—H Bicknell.
165-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Custurbai Naiquin vs Juggonnath Narayen—Remington, Hore and Langley.
182-76—F Karajee—Mahomedhan Atakhhan vs Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed—Crawford and Boevey.
187-76—Prescot and Winter—Suruswateebai widow vs Bhai Bhaloo and another.
196-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Motiram Bhugoobhai vs Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy—Fletcher and Smith.
205-76—J C Cama—Jamjibhoy Shroff vs Eduljee Rustomjee N—M H Khan.
213-76—J C Cama—Parvatibai widow vs Custoor Saila and others—Jeffreys and Payne.
227-76—Janardhun and G—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Hurishunker Bhaskerjee—In Person.
92-76—V Ramchund—Ramchundas Purshotam vs Ganesh Pandoo—Shamrao P.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

596 74—Jefferson and Pine—H H the Begam of Bhopal vs The G I P Railway Co—Hearn and Cleveland.

LONG CAUSE.

2-73—Macfarlane and Pollock—Shaik Mahomed A Latiff vs Mahomed bin Mahomed and Co—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSE.

87-76—Fletcher and Smith—Joseph A Shepherd vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 22nd June 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	32 deg. Fah ..... 29·705
Temperature of the Air	85·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·2
Dew Point	78·2
Relative humidity of Air	·806
Extent of cloud sky (the whole sky clouded—0)	5·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	88·0
Minimum do. do.	81·6
General Direction of wind	WSW, WNW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	441 miles.
Fall of Rain	·06 inches.
Total fall during month	11·48 ,,
,, year	11·49 ,,
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the	03 ,,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 9.

Biggs, Lieut, Bengal 109th Regt, to rejoin, from Ahmedabad.

JUNE 23.

Carroll, Surg, Bengal A M D, on leave, from Meean Meer.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 22.

Smith, Capt, Bengal R A, on duty, to Campbellpore.

JUNE 23.

Hill, Lieut, Bengal 2nd (P W O) Gorkhas, on furlough, to England.
Griffin, Lieut, Bengal 2/19th Regt, on leave, to England.
Payne, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Skardon, Surg Major, Dy Genl Med Dept, on furlough, to England.
Thompson, Col, Bombay 9th Regt N I, from leave, to Baroda.
Biggs, Lieut, Bengal 109th Regt, on Medl Cert, to England.
Jackson, Lieut, Bombay 1st Lancers, from leave, to Poona.
Carroll, Surg Bengal A M D, on leave, to England.
Greig, Surg Major, Bombay H M's 66th Regt, on Medl Cert., to England.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 20.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr C W W Martin, Actg Sub Collr and Joint Mag of Madura, privilege leave for three months, from or after the 15th July 1876, under Sec 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr Henry Newman, Senior Asst to the Collr and Mag and Agent to the Govr of Fort St George, Vizagapatam, to act as Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Tanjore during the employment of Mr E J Stokes on other duty or until further orders.

Mr William Alexander Hampell to be Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Malabar, with effect from 21st April 1876.

Mr Edward Turner to act as H M Asst to the Collr and Mag of Madura, without prejudice to his duties as Actg Special Asst in that Dist. during the employment of Mr F A Nicholson, on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Frederick Augustus Nicholson, Actg Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Madura, to act as Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of that Dist, during the absence of Mr C W W Martin, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr Arthur Maltby, Actg 2nd Asst Supt, Revenue Survey, is confirmed in that appointment.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt Col G E H Beauchamp, Supt of the Central Jail at Cannanore, subsidiary leave from 28th April to 3rd May 1876, inclusive, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Maj A Balmer, Depy Insp Genl of Police, Northern Range, subsidiary leave for thirty days, under Sec 18 of the Civil Leave Code, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr Robert Davidson, Dist and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah, to be Dist and Sessions Judge of Chingleput from the date of retirement of Mr E B Foord.

Mr John Henry Nelson to be Dist and Sessions Judge of Guddapah, in succession to Mr R Davidson.

Mr William Horatio Comyn to officiate as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, until further orders.

Mr John Henry Stoddard to act as Asst Supt of Police, South Arcot, during the employment of Mr Thomas on other duty or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt C H P Christie, R E, Depy Examiner of P W Accounts, two months' privilege leave, subject to the confirmation of the Govt of India, under Chapter VI of the P W Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr J D Grant, Asst Engr, 1st grade, and Offg Dist Engr, Tinnevelly, one month's privilege leave, under Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, from date of giving over charge.

Conductor G E Wiffin, Asst Engr, 1st grade, South Arcot Dist, privilege leave for three months, under Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Maj J Beatty, R E, to officiate as Suptdg Engr, 3rd grade, vice Lt Col Oakes, proceeded on leave to Europe, with effect from date of vacancy.

The following posting is ordered :—

Mr H Lyon, Asst Engr, 1st grade, to the Madura Dist, on return from furlough.

The following transfer is ordered :—

Lt C G Rawson, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to the Kistna Dist, vice Lt Rawson, on relief by Mr Lyon. This cancels Mr de Winton's transfer notified in the "Gazette" of the 6th June. To join at the public expense.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev J D Ostrehan, B A, Chaplain of Wellington, to be Chaplain of Coonnada and Rajahmundry.

The Revd J G Clarke, B A, to be Chaplain of Wellington.

Mr T A Rouse, Sea Customs, Supt of Negapatam, to be Marriage Registrar for the Dist of Tanjore.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Under Sec 5, Act XXVII of 1857, His Grace the Govr in Council has been pleased to reappoint the Hon Lewis Charles Innes, one of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature, to be Vice Chancellor of the University of Madras.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from this date, under the provisions of G O G O No 1 of 1876, republished in Madras G O G O No 28, dated 7th Jan 1876 :—

Lt Col (Bt Col) Charles Maxton Shakespear, S C, Ordinary Pension £455-5, Extra Annuity £365-12, to be paid in England.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Lt Col R W Childers, R (Mad) A, Supt, Gun Powder Factory, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

Surgn F Sargent, in medical charge, 5th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from this date, under the provisions of G O G O No 1 of 1876, republished in Madras G O G O No 28, dated 7th Jan 1876 :—

Lt Col (Bt Col) Edmund Tandy Goodwin, S C, Ordinary Pension £456-5, Capitalized value of Annuity £5,148, £200 to be paid in India, the remainder in England.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—

To be Lt-Cols, having completed twenty-six years' service.

Majors—George Vambrace Law, from the 14th June 1876 and Henry Mack Hepean, from the 15th June 1876.

To be Majors, having completed twenty years' service.

Captains—David Fredrick Moore Lane, William Henry Hodges, and Edward James Watson, from the 14th June 1876.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Maj A Balmer, of the S C, Depy Insp-Genl of Police, Northern Range, on furlough on private affairs for one year, two months, and fifteen days, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay or Madras.

The following promotions are made in the Ordnance Dept :—

Offg Conductor John McCann to be Conductor ; Sub-Conductor John Gil n to be Offg Conductor, and Store Serjt John Rose to be Offg Sub-Conductor, from the 1st June 1876, vice Conductor Seward, pensioned.

Second-class Asst Apothecary Oliver Wentworth Jones is permitted to resign the service at his own request.

Gunner William Slatter, No 2 B, 7th Batty, 6th Bgde, R A, is permitted to reside and draw his pay at Rangoon, pending the decision of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital as to the amount of his pension.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—

To be Lt-Cols, having completed twenty-six years' service.

Majors—Hugh Gordon Thomson, Malcolm Bandinel Sabin Lloyd, Frederick Lyon Playfair and Thomas Ross Church, from the 14th June 1876.

The unexpired portion of the furlough granted to Lt-Col G E H Beauchamp of the Infantry, Supt Gun Jail, Cannanore, is G O G No 54, dated 10th March 1874, is cancelled from the 20th April 1876, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr R W Lodwick resumed charge of the offices of Account-Genl and Commissioner of the Dept of the Issue of Govt Paper Currency, Madras, before noon, on the 5th June 1876.

Maj C A Liardet Asst Supt of No 5, North Arcot Survey Party, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months, under Sec 21 of the Rules from the date of availing himself of it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BARRETT—June 21st, at the Railway Buildings, Parell, the wife of H. Barrett, Engine Driver, B. B. & C. I. Railway, of a son.

DEATH.

PICKANCE—June 14th, at Chutterpore, John Warden, child of Captain Pickance, M. S. C., aged 7 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

COMBE—June 19th, at Mutura, the wife of Captain Boyce Combe, 10th Royal Hussars, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

NASH—June 13th

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PERAK DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, 22ND JUNE.

Further papers relating to the disturbances in Perak have been placed before Parliament. In a despatch of Lord Carnarvon to Sir William Jervois, dated 1st June, his Lordship announces his final resolution to revert to the original intention of an Imperial Government. Regarding British residents, who are to be purely advisers, they will be supported by an armed force of native police.

SUBJECTS OF INDIAN PRINCES AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

Lord Salisbury has introduced a Bill into Parliament subjecting to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Bombay under the Indian Criminal Code the subjects of Native Indian Princes who are found guilty of trading in slaves.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—SPEECH OF MR. DISRAELI.

LONDON, 23RD JUNE.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Disraeli, in promising to discuss Eastern affairs before the recess, took occasion to explain that the Great Powers, though differing on other points, were unanimous in giving the Sultan time for deciding on the best course to pursue. There was no formal evidence as to how the insurgents had received an Amnesty, or as to how suspension of arms had been brought about, because without any recognized head the fact that Nickaich had been revictualled without opposition showed that there was some inert sympathy on the part of the Sultan for conferring with the various bodies upon other subjects.

LONDON, 22ND JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.
Fair Dhollera..... 4⅞d.

The Manchester Market has been depressed.

Exchange on India..... 1s. 77-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 83½ } Nominal.
4½ per cent do. ..... 83½ }
5½ per cent do. 86
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.... 106⅝
3 per cent. Consols for account .... 93⅛ (sic.)

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£16,437,500	Inc.	£112,500
Bills Discounted	£16,937,500	Dec.	£62,500
Bullion	£25,500,000	Dec.	£3,000,000

WEATHER REPORTS.—23RD JUNE.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S., thermometer 78. Fall of rain 1 inch.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine with alternate squalls, wind S. S., W. S., thermometer 84; barometer 30. Fall of rain 25 cents.

MANGALORE, 8-35 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S.W., thermometer max. 82, min. 78. Fall of rain 25 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind W., thermometer 96 bar. 29·86.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy: showers at intervals, wind S. and S. W. in gusts, thermometer 90. Fall of rain 11 cents.

THE Viceroy's trip to the North-West Frontier next cold weather is talked of as a tolerably settled arrangement and rumour gives him the Commander-in-Chief as a travelling companion.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL DYER, Staff Corps, has, it is said, preferred a claim of Rs. 5 per diem for the time he was detained at Delhi on special duty as a member of the Committee to revise the Pension Rules of the Native Army.

WE read in the *Neilgherry Courier* as follows :—"A lady preacher, a Miss Britton, is among us, and is giving lectures or sermons in Zion Chapel. Miss Britton is connected with a mission having its India Head-Quarters in Calcutta. We do not know whether this lady's special mission is to the heathen, or to the neglected Anglo-Indian Christians. Perhaps her visit to this station would argue in favour of the latter view."

A GANG of coiners has been discovered at Rangoon. The local papers say that Inspector Molloy has made two arrests, one in Kyouktada, the other at Tamway, in both which places he not only found a number of counterfeit coins in course of preparation as well as ready to be put into circulation, but moulds, dies and all the implements necessary for coining. The false rupees are very well made, only short in weight and of a leaden colour.

SICKNESS is said to be very prevalent on the Neilgherries and at the request of His Grace the Governor, after consulting at Ootacamund with Deputy Surgeon-General Wilson, Dr. Cleveland is about to visit the affected localities, and to report on the probable cause and actual amount of sickness. Dr. Cleveland will start almost immediately, accompanied by a medical subordinate, armed with medical necessaries, which however, will have to be procured from the Pharmaceutical Company, as the supply at the Hospital is not more than is sufficient for the requirements of that institution.

THE *Morning Post* says :—"We hear that the Sultan Abdul Aziz is confined in the Palace at Constantinople known as 'The Cage,' where the heirs-apparent have usually passed their earlier years. It is a splendid palace, with ample gardens and recreation grounds. We have reason to believe that his Majesty's life is there perfectly secure; and we understand that the first act of the Queen, on learning the news of the revolution and of his Majesty's deposition, was to take steps to obtain satisfactory assurance of the personal safety of her former guest." Under these circumstances, Her Majesty will be sorry to hear that Abdul Aziz has managed to lose his life even in the Bird Cage.

COL. C. CHAILLE LONG, of the Egyptian Staff, has in the press an account of expeditions made by him into Central Africa when under the command of Col. C. E. Gordon. The chief expedition was to the lake Victoria Nyanza, and a residence of some time with King Mtesa a few months prior to Mr. H. M. Stanley's arrival there. He returned northward by the Victoria River to Mnooli, thus connecting and identifying it with the White Nile. On this journey, which had never before been performed by a white man, he discovered Lake Ibrahim. Col. Long also made some important expeditions west of the Bahrel Abiad (White Nile), in the countries of Makraka and Mam-Niam. He is expected to arrive in England shortly. In the meantime his work is being printed, and will be published in the course of a few weeks.

ACCORDING to notice Mr. Lowe on the 29th May asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the shares of a company formed by the Nizam for the construction of a railway had been placed on the London market; whether such a proceeding was in contravention of the letter or spirit of the statute 37 George III., cap. 142, sec. 28, by which it was enacted that no British subject should be concerned, either by himself or by any other person, in raising or procuring any money for such Native Prince; and whether, in case the Act was not sufficient to meet the case, the Government would introduce a Bill to remedy the defect. Lord George Hamilton in reply said that certain shares were issued last summer by the promoters of the Nizam's State Railway Company, in pursuance of an agreement entered into between the Government of Lord Mayo and the Nizam; for, as the right hon. gentleman is aware, by the Act of 37 George III., cap. 142, the consent or approbation of the Secretary of State in Council or of the Indian Government has in such cases to be obtained in writing.

CONSIDERABLE progress has been made during the past six weeks in the Zoological Gardens at Alipur, Calcutta. Early in May, Mr. Schwendler left for Europe. He has already arranged for a supply of animals from Aden and Zanzibar. He has also been fortunate enough to obtain in Cairo the promise of the gift of the following mammals from the collection of H. H. the Khedive :—African lions, Sudan lions, giraffes, zebras, antelopes, and gazelles. The Committee have also obtained the co-operation of the Victoria Zoological and Acclimatization Society, and they are expecting from Melbourne, by the June mail, some kangaroos and wallabeys. They have also obtained from all parts of India promises of most of the mammals and birds, which are to be found in this country. Almost all the works that have been undertaken in the Gardens are now approaching completion, including a skating rink.

NEXT winter (says the *Athenæum*) the Semitic Languages Tripos at Cambridge, the scheme of which was settled some two or three years ago will, for the first time, be actually in operation, as there will probably be a couple of candidates in Hebrew and Syriac. Oriental studies are beginning to take root in the University. Trinity has given two scholarships for Sanskrit, both obtained by pupils of the City of London School, where Sanskrit has been taught—and well taught—for some time. Last April, St. John's offered a 50*l.* scholarship in Sanskrit or Arabic, but met with no response. At Corpus, the Brotherton prize is, at stated intervals, awarded for Sanskrit, and is open to all graduates of the University under the standing of M.A. Queen's College also, under the able guidance of its President and Professor Wright, is doing its best to foster legal studies.

AN old man in the Central Provinces has been caught in the act of debasing rupees. We are told that his method of debasing the coin was very simple. He drilled a small hole in the rim of the rupee, and hollowing it out filled it with lead. Fastening the rupee in a clip which he held between his big toes, and turning the rupee about with the toes, he hollowed it out with a sharp cutting steel drill until it was about half the original weight. He then filled it with a composition of lead and tin, making it its original weight, and blocked up the hole so that it was scarcely perceptible. The filings which came out of the hollow rupee he then melted up and made into ornaments, "so that his income was cent per cent on every rupee on which he operated, as he made a rupee on every rupee, gaining 8 annas on the exchange of the rupee, and 8 annas worth of silver into the bargain." This rate of profit was highly satisfactory. The old man could probably manufacture two rupees a day, and this would give him an income far beyond the dreams of most village silversmiths. He had, however, to work hard for his livelihood, whereas the really able sharper scorns labour.

THE *Figaro* tells a strange story concerning the dethroned Sultan—to wit, that he is a connection of the Bonapartes, his grandmother having been a relation of the Empress Josephine. The mother of the Sultan Mahomoud was, in fact, Mdlle. Aimee du Luc de Rivery, who belonged to one of the oldest families of Martinique, allied by several marriages with the Tascher de la Pagories. As for Mdlle. Aimee, she was sent to France to be educated, and was returning to the West Indies when the vessel on board of which she had embarked was captured by a corsair. Taken to Algeria she was sold to the Dey, who made her a present to Abdul Ahmed, who was captivated by her beauty, her grace, and her talent as a musician. She became favourite, then Valide on the birth of Mahmoud, father of Abdul Medjid and Abdul Aziz. The adventures of Mdlle. Aimee, who, if she did not, like Mazeppa, "cross the desert to a throne" but the sea to occupy the first place in the affections of the Sultan, have formed the material for more than one novel in France. It is curious to note that the Bonapartes are allied both to the Czar and the Sultan, and this through the female branch—the Tascher de la Pagories allied to Mdlle. Aimee, the grandmother of two Sultans, and Prince Eugene Beauharnais, the son of Josephine, marrying into the Imperial family of Russia, his son being now Duke of Leuchtenberg.

MESSRS. GROSVENOR, Baber and Davenport, who have traversed China in order to investigate the Margary tragedy, arrived at Rangoon by the river gunboat Irrawaddy on Monday evening the 5th June. The *Rangoon Gazette* tells us that they have since been interviewed by representatives of the press as to the results of the Mission, but to no avail, and a profound mystery is maintained which baffles all attempts to fathom it. Our contemporary adds :—"No, better instance of the sensitiveness of the Burmah market in connection with such matters can be found than in the fact that as soon as it was known the Mission had reached Bhamo in safety a most perceptible increase in the shipments to Bhamo and up country, especially in twist, took place. What effect the reticence and mystery now observed on a subject about which the province has a right to know we will not undertake to say, but we are sure that the state of ignorance in which we are kept cannot add very much to the confidence of traders generally. It appears, the Mission, though stopping at Mandalay for a day or two, did not call on his Majesty of Upper Burmah, the shoe question not having been satisfactorily arranged. His Majesty, as we anticipated in our last issue, was not likely to make the necessary concession in the face of the possible complications in Europe, (regarding which we know for a fact that he keeps himself regularly posted) and this is all that we are likely to know for some time about the Grosvenor Mission."

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Peshawur on the 18th June says :—"That naughty boy, the Affredi, has again been up to playing his small pranks, and thereby giving ample proof that the treatment hitherto dealt out to him has not yet had the desired effect. Attracted by the very tempting sight of a large number of cattle grazing about the *nullahs* in the neighbourhood of Bazoed Kheyl, our uncommonly troublesome neighbour, altogether unable to resist the chance of obtaining possession of so valuable a prize, made a raid upon them. But at beat of drum—the signal of danger—rescue was quickly at hand, the villagers of Bazoed Kheyl turning out, and the Mackeson party showing every desire to be at the ruffians, who made off at once for the hills without the satisfaction of taking back even one cow. Such open defiance, after being blockaded for so many months, and the polite call lately made upon the Affredi by the Royal Artillery, is cheeky to a degree. It certainly supports the information I gave you in my letter of last week, and as yet there does not seem any chance of affairs being brought to any satisfactory conclusion. From a native of some position, who comes from the neighbourhood, I hear that they have not the slightest intention of giving in, and he surprised me by saying that they experienced no inconvenience from the blockade. This certainly puzzles me, as it seems most improbable that with their Pass shut in at either end they should not in any way feel it. Surely, if such is the case, they must have found out some means of carrying on their trade as usual by some other route, under which circumstances our blockade has been necessarily of very little good. But our local authorities doubtless know the exact state in which matters now stand; and whilst they do not worry themselves, outsiders and lookers-on may rest satisfied that things are as they should be. Information obtained from natives is always open to question, and I dare say my informer in this instance was making a vigorous pull at the long bow, when he told me that the blockade was altogether unfelt by the Adam Khayls."

BOMBAY.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden, Suez, Port Said and Trieste, per extra s.s. Tebe, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 5. P.M.

A VAGRANT.—A European, named William Jones, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A Mahomedan, named Syud Ameer, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for cruelly torturing an animal, charged at the instance of Mr. W. Smith, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—A sherbut shopkeeper on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, named Roostum Aspindyar, was yesterday fined Rs. 30 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for selling spirituous liquors without a licence from the Commissioner of Police, charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Sweeney.

SUSPICIOUS THEFT.—Two Seedees, named Shaboodin Feroze and Abdulla Eboo Hamet, were yesterday fined Rs. 10 each by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for having in their possession two bottles of brandy, the property of the Rubattino Steamship Company, and failing to render a satisfactory account how they came in possession of the same.

ASSAULT.—A Mahomedan, named Hajee Begg Mahomed, was yesterday fined Rs. 20 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for assaulting Rymon Ahmed Begg that morning at the Bhendy Bazaar, in default of payment of the fine to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment. He was further bound over in the sum of Rs. 150 to keep the peace.

POLLOCK VS. BLANCHARD.—This case was called on for hearing yesterday, at the Small Causes Court, before the Acting Second Judge, in which the plaintiff, Mr. J. Pollock, late an assistant in the office of the *Indian Statesman* newspaper, sought to recover from Mr. S. L. Blanchard, the proprietor of that paper, the sum of Rs. 438 as balance of salary due, including the amount of a month's salary, which plaintiff claimed for being summarily dismissed without the usual month's notice. Mr. Tobin (of Messrs. Lynch and Tobin) appeared on behalf of the defendant, and the plaintiff in person. Mr. Tobin at the opening of the case said that his client admitted a certain amount of the claim and has already paid into the Court yesterday Rs. 384-4-6 which if the plaintiff will except it would end the matter; and he (Mr. Tobin) might mention that this amount of Rs. 384-4-6 included the month's salary for the month's notice which plaintiff claims—that is to say, plaintiff's services terminated on the 22nd May last on which date his connection with the *Indian Statesman* was severed. Salary was allowed him up to the end of that month, and the month's notice up to the 30th instant, whereas the plaintiff's claim is made for salary up to the 15th July. Mr. Pollock said that he joined the *Indian Statesman* office on the 15th August last, and that his month of service terminated at the 15th of every month that followed, consequently on being served with a notice to leave on the 22nd May which was a broken period of his month which commenced on the 15th May, demands salary for that month which would terminate on the 15th instant, and the month's notice which would terminate also on the 15th proximo. Mr. Tobin replied it was customary with all firms and places of business to consider that a month commences from the 1st and terminates at the last day of that month, and should a servant be engaged in the broken period of any month he is paid the salary for the broken period of that month when it becomes due and the month of that servant will commence on the 1st of the following month. His Honour here remarked that he could not see how he could claim salary up to the 15th July. He would have been properly paid if he received salary only up to the 22nd June, which would be a month from the date plaintiff obtained his discharge, the 22nd May last. His Honour thereupon gave verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 384-4-6, the amount which was admitted by defendant to be due.

THE POONA EXHIBITION.—The Poona Exhibition has been visited by Mr. G. Norman, Mr. Newnham and other gentlemen of position in Poona, who have thus evinced their interest in the undertaking. Poona is showing a desire to advance with the progress of these times, and European gentlemen can do much to encourge the marks of progress which are showing themselves in every direction. Those who have visited the Exhibition have been much interested in it, and the funds raised by tickets will be of great use in helping forward the objects of the exhibition, by enabling the committee to give prizes to those natives who show great skill in working. The Municipality might give an annual grant towards this desirable object, for a time at least, until it has acquired a standing which will ensure its being kept up without any special aid. We are sure that if such a grant can be given, it will have the hearty support of one who is ever ready to help such objects—Mr. Gerard Norman, the President of the Poona Municipality. It would be better to give to this object than to help forward some which have been proposed by individual members of the Municipality.—*Deccan Herald.*

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort.	Byculla.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Thursday, June 22	0 0	0 16	0 06
Previously registered	10 24	10 97	11 43
Total up to date...	10 24	11 13	11 49

THE RESULT OF THE STRANGE STORY OR ABETMENT OF FORGERY.

THIS case on being resumed on Thursday afternoon, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, in which Chintamon Gungadhur Josey and Dorabjee Hormusjee Mehta, stand charged with abetment of forgery, at the instance of Mr. Henry Stead, agent and attorney in Bombay of the official liquidators of the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank, Limited, in respect of a certain declaration purporting to have been made by Dossabhoy Bomonjee and bearing his signature is a forgery.

Mr. Lynch (of Messrs. Lynch and Tobin) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Bomonjee Perozeshaw appeared on behalf of the second defendant, Dorabjee Hormusjee Mehta.

On the case being called on for hearing, the first defendant, Chintamon Gungadhur Josey, was not present neither his solicitor, Mr. Crawford, who appeared on his behalf on the previous occasions. Upon enquiry it was ascertained that Mr. Crawford was not retained by the defendant for this occasion. Consequently the case was postponed for further hearing to this day (Saturday) and the Magistrate ordered that a warrant be issued for the arrest of Chintamon Gungadhur Josey.

Mr. Lynch here applied to the Court for permission to withdraw the charge against the second defendant, Dorabjee Hormusjee Mehta, to enable the prosecution to call him as a witness against the first defendant, on the grounds as he (Mr. Lynch) considered that the evidence already adduced was not sufficient to implicate him. The only other evidence, that the prosecution would have to call is that of Poramanund Jumnadass, who is an intimate friend of Chintamon's, who will most likely give evidence in favour of Chintamon and implicate Dorabjee Hormusjee in the matter, whereas it appears that Chintamon Gungadhur Josey has taken the most prominent part in the affair.

His Worship said it would be better for Mr. Lynch to make the application on the next occasion when the first defendant, Chintamon Gungadhur Josey, would be present. The Magistrate ordered that the second defendant, Dorabjee Hormusjee, should be held to bail in the sum of Rs. 5,000 and two sureties of Rs. 2,500 each.

Mr. Bomonjee, addressing his Worship, said it does not seem that his client would have any motive for absconding, especially knowing the intention of the prosecution to withdraw the charge against him and asked his Worship to withdraw that order.

The Magistrate said he intended to hold both defendants to bail on the previous occasions, but finding they had attended regularly he regrets to have overlooked the precaution which he otherwise should have taken and declined to withdraw the order.

THE BANDORA INFANTICIDE CASE.

THIS case was proceeded with yesterday, before Mr. Coghlan, Judge, at the Tannah Sessions.

Anjoo, a servant in the employment of Dinbai, was the next witness called. She said that on the morning of the 16th of April she was called by Gulbai, Savitree and Raghoo, malee, to attend upon Dinbai. She went about three o'clock in the morning, and found Dinbai in her room. Dinbai had then been delivered of a female child. Jayjee and Savitree were both in the room. Jayjee asked her to cut the navel cord, and she said she did not know how, whereupon Manoo was sent for. She met Manockbai at the door of Dinbai's room as she was going away. Manockbai was talking to Jayjee. She did not hear what Manockbai said, but Jayjee told her Manockbai had said in Mahratee that the child must be killed according to their religion. She then said—"Well, if it can't live according to your religion give it to my religion (Roman Catholic)." She went away at six o'clock, and the child was then alive. Jayjee, Manockbai, and Savitree were in the room when she left.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick—Dinbai spoke to her a little; she heard one word. Manockbai was present when she spoke. Dinbai was not in her right senses.

By Mr. Branson—There was no one except Jayjee and Savitree in Dinbai's room when she went there. Gulbai was in another room. Gulbai and Savitree did not go into Dinbai's room with her. Gulbai did not go into that room at all, but Savitree followed her in. It was Jayjee who asked her to cut the navel cord. She did not tell the magistrate that Dinbai asked her to do so. (Her deposition before the magistrate being read, showed that she did make that statement, and she then admitted that she had said it.) The truth was that Jayjee asked her. She did not know who sent for Manoo. Another Mahrattee woman (Kasee) accompanied Manoo when she came. Manoo cut the navel cord with a knife. She did not know who gave Manoo the knife. She stayed for a quarter of an hour to take care of anotheir child of Dinbai's, in another room. She was asked to do so by Gulbai, not by Dinbai. She saw Manockbai before she went into the other room to Gulbai. [The witness made a number of contradictory statements, such as that Manockbai did not speak to Jayjee in Mahrattee but in Guzerattee, and several discrepancies were pointed out between her statements before the magistrate, and her present evidence.]

Jumsoo, Dinbai's cook, said he pointed out to Savitree a place in the garden where to bury the child. It was buried by Savitree in a hole that had been dug for the purpose of planting a mango tree. He did not actually assist in burying the child. He called to the malee to cover the body with earth, but he refused to do it.

In cross-examination by Mr. Branson, the witness said Jayjee woke him early in the morning, and told her mother was suffering labour pains. She did not tell him afterwards that the child had died nor ask what they should do with the body. He made a statement to that effect before the magistrate, because he was asked and he was obliged to tell. He saw Manockbai leaving Dinbai's house that morning.

Gulbai was re-called, and in answer to Mr. Branson, said she told the magistrate she did not personally know what assistance Manoo, Anjoo, and Kasee rendered to her mother. She also told the magistrate that she went with Manockbai into her mother's room. This was true. Her mother lay on the floor, and was not put on a cot until the afternoon. When she and Manockbai went into her mother's room, her mother was alone. She said before the magistrate that Savitree was in the room, when she and Manockbai entered, and that she remained in the room all the time the child was being killed. When she was examined before the magistrate, she was confused; the magistrate questioned her hastily.

The statements of the accused before the magistrates (which have already been published) were then put in and read. In them Dinbai and Savitree confessed, and Manockbai denied that she was at the house at all, or had anything to do with the matter.

Dinbai was examined by theCourt as follows—How did your child come by its death?—A.—I don't know, I was senseless.—Why did you confess before the magistrate that you consented to the child being killed by Savitree?—A.—The magistrate asked me in harsh language which confused me, and I did not know what to say.

Mr. Kirkpatrick asked if the Court would put the question—"was any other influence brought to bear upon you?"

His Honour—With what object?

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he was instructed that she had been influenced by the police.

His Honour—We have no evidence of anything of the kind. If it is so, you may call evidence to prove it. I think it would be beyond my province to put that question.

Manockbai was then asked by the Court—Did you, two months ago, see an infant child of Dinbai's at Dinbai's house?—A.—I did not.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for Dinbai and Mr. Branson, for Manockbai, both stated that they did not intend to call any witnesses.

Mr. Kirkpatrick submitted that there was no evidence of murder against his client to go to the assessors

His Honour said he should overrule that objection at once. There was certain evidence against Dinbai in her own statements before the magistrates, independent of any there might be in the confession of Savitree.

The Public Prosecutor, Mr. Ramchunder Trimbak, summed up the case to the assessors in Mahrattee.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, speaking in defence of Dinbai, said that in a case like that they ought to have evidence which would stand any test, which would be absolutely conclusive, and about which there could not be the slightest doubt. That a mother would murder, or would connive at the murder of, her child was in itself so inherently improbable, that the proof in the case ought to be required to amount almost to demonstration. In this case, they had evidence only, as he submitted, of the most doubtful character, on which it would be most perilous to act even in the most ordinary criminal case, and which in such a case as the present, he thought the Court could not venture to act upon. That the child was actually murdered he was afraid was beyond dispute. That was not a question which it was necessary for him to discuss. The simple question for him was whether Dinbai actually murdered, or connived at and aided and abetted the murder of, her child. Independent of Dinbai's confession, and putting that aside for a moment, he asked what scrap of evidence there was on which to convict her of this crime. The only single sentence against her was contained in the confession of Savitree; and he submitted that a statement of one accused was not evidence against another acussed charged with the same offence, especially when it was without the slightest corroboration. All the remaining evidence went to exonerate his client altogether. As to Dinbai's own confession, even at the utmost all she could be convicted of upon that was an abetment of the offence. Savitree's statement was not evidence against her on that charge. He submitted the evidence showed conclusively that Dinbai was utterly incapable, because of her state of exhaustion, of taking any part whatever in the matter. The statements of Dinbai, he submitted, were entirely unsatisfactory. Certain requirements of the High Court in taking confessions had not been complied with. He submitted that the Court should not accept a confession unless it was perfectly satisfied that there were no circumstances at the time of making the confession which would prevent its being a full and accurate account of what took place, and also unless it was satisfied there were no circumstances at the time of the occurrence to prevent an exact account being given of every particular. Neither of these requirements had in this case been complied with. Mr. Kirkpatrick called attention also to the nature of the examination of Dinbai by the magistrate, which he said, was conducted in an improper manner.

Savitree, the second prisoner, when asked by the Court if she had anything to say, said she ought not to have committed the offence, but she had committed it.

Mr. Branson, on behalf of Manockbai, said that the nature of Dinbai's defence, and the defence put forward by her two daughters, was palpably intended to screen Dinbai and to throw the blame on a woman who, he submitted, in spite of the evidence, was as free of the offence as was any person present in the Court. Mr. Kirkpatrick had spoken about the conclusive nature of the evidence that should be required to convict his client, and he submitted that as against Manockbai the proof should be required to be even still stronger. Certainly, the improbabilities were greater in her case than in Dinbai's, because she had no interest whatever in the matter, and had no relation with the parties. The only evidence before the Court against Manockbai depended entirely on Gulbai and Jayjee, who, he submitted, were accomplices, as was shown most conclusively Dinbai's statement that they incited her to murder the child, and whose evidence decidedly required corroboration just as much as the statements made by Savitree. Mr. Branson proceeded to point out and comment upon the numerous discrepancies and contradictions contained in the evidence. He said it was impossible to attach a slight statement in the evidence of any one of the witnesses that was not contradicted either by that witness himself or herself, or by the other witnesses in the case. Finally, he submitted there was no case made out on which it would be safe for the Court to come to any conclusion hostile to Manockbai, much less on which to convict her of the serious charge on which she was committed for trial.

Mr. Narayen Moreshwur and Mr. Chintaram, vakeels, explained respectively to the assessors, in Mahrattee, the arguments put forward by Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Branson, with whom they appeared on behalf of Dinbai and Manockbai.

His Honour, in overruling Mr. Kirkpatrick's objection, advised the assessors as a point of law, that if they were of opinion from the evidence that a charge of abetment of murder had been established against Dinbai, they might safely, according to the 114th section of the Criminal Procedure Code, find her guilty of murder.

The two assessors gave their opinion that Dinbai and Manockbai were not guilty. One assessor stated that the evidence against Manockbai depended on the two daughters of Dinbai, and he could not trust that evidence, and the other two considered the evidence before the Court was not sufficient to warrant a conviction against either Dinbai or Manockbai.

His Honour said it was necessary that he should write his judgment before he delivered it, giving the reasons for his decision in full. He would accordingly deliver judgment to-day (Saturday) at 12 o'clock.

THE SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE PORT TRUSTEES.

J. A. SHEPHERD VS. THE PORT TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY.

THE suit brought by Mr. J. A. Shepherd against the Port Trustees to recover Rs. 20,000 for damages sustained by reason of the publication of two resolutions passed by the defendants derogatory of the plaintiff's character as a mail contractor, &c., was called on again yesterday before Mr. Justice Green at the High Court. Mr. Gill and Mr. C. Turner, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, appeared for the plaintiff. The Advocate General, with Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, appeared for the defendants.

DEFENDANTS' CASE CLOSED.

Some documents were put in, and the defendants' case closed here.

Mr. Gill was about to address the Court in reply upon the whole case, and referred to the issues framed in the case.

The Judge—I may tell you that the words of the resolution in themselves, in my opinion, amount to a libel; and it is clear that they were published. You had therefore better confine yourself to the issues of privilege, justification, and express malice.

Mr. Gill said that, if a statement is an inuendo, it must be testified to in that respect, that is, if the defendant said in inuendo that the plaintiff was an unfair dealer, he must prove that he was an unfair dealer, or the justification fails. The inuendo of which the plaintiff complained in the plaint was not only an inuendo by implication, but that it was distinctly given expression to by the defendants themselves. In support of this statement, the learned counsel referred to the evidence of Captain Henry and Captain Robinson, both of whom stated that they thought the plaintiff had dealt unfairly with the Trustees, and that they would not advise the Trust to deal with him again. Then, what was the justification? In arriving at the grounds for a justification, they must look at the frame of mind of the parties; and the learned counsel said he would show the plaintiff's perfect *bona fides* when he made the offer of Rs. 520 for a compromise. He was under the belief that the Trustees had agreed to waive the fire during the time the steamer was under repair; and he made a perfectly *bona fide* offer. Now, in calling him an unfair dealer, the Trustees had upon the evidence they called shown no reason, no ground, no argument in justification. They were bound to prove, to show reasons for inferring, that he was an unfair dealer; but they had done nothing of the kind. The Trustees had kept their resolution purposely ambiguous on the question of hire. They had all along thought of giving up the hire as stated by General Ballard in his *de bene esse* examination, but nothing upon Mr. George Ormiston's advice, they held the question of hire in the balance between them and the plaintiff until the return of the steamer. It was Mr. Manson who construed the resolution into a payment of hire; and the very next day the plaintiff, who was all along under the impression that it was to be waived, gave up the steamer. Reviewing the circumstances connected with the compromise, the learned counsel said the offer made by the plaintiff was a generous, open-handed offer. It appeared from a letter of the 22nd December 1875, written by Mr. Ormiston to the Superintendent of Marine, of which no inspection had hitherto been granted, of which nothing was known, but which had inadvertently got into the documents put in by the defendants that morning, and that the Trustees never intended to ask Mr. Shepherd to do the repairs himself; but had, on the contrary, several months before, asked the Superintendent of Marine to do the repairs to the steamer. It was a most disingenuous statement, therefore, made on the part of the Trustees, that they asked Mr. Shepherd in February to do the very repairs which they had ordered to be made on the 22nd December preceding.

Mr. Gill asked for the original letter of the above-mentioned date.

It was not forthcoming, and it was not handed to Mr. Gill, neither counsel for defendants being present in Court.

The Judge said it was inconvenient that no counsel for defendants was in Court to watch the case. At present, his Lordship did not know if the letter in question had been put in.

The Advocate General here came into Court and put in a file of about forty letters, saying that the letter of the 22nd December 1875 was among them; and that it had never been withheld from plaintiff's solicitors. The learned counsel here read some of the letters that he put in.

Mr. Gill, in continuing his address, said the plaintiff's own evidence was that he was not asked to put the ship in repair. General Ballard said that he did not think that the estimate of Messrs. Fraser and Miller was discussed at the meeting of the 10th February; and therefore, said the learned counsel, this was another ground for arguing that there was no justification for the inuendo that the plaintiff was an unfair dealer. The defendants had made it to appear, in their case, as if refusal to arbitrate on the part of the plaintiff was a transgression of a law of nature, a breach of a righteous command. His Lordship, he felt sure, would not be of the same opinion. It was at the best a difference of opinion; and Mr. Shepherd in his own mind thought there was nothing to arbitrate upon. As to the dismissal of the native engineer, it was a circumstance easily explained. After the first accident, Mr. Shepherd, although he had nothing to say against the man, yet in order to avoid all cause for any adverse remark in future, removed the man. When the second accident occurred, he felt that there must be something wrong in the machinery. It was therefore unreasonable to suppose that a man, who hoped to make profit by the steamer, would neglect due care in working it to its utmost efficiency. And, therefore, being confident in his own mind that the accidents arose from defect in the machinery, and caused him considerable loss, he could not see—when the proposal for an arbitration was made—what there was to arbitrate upon. It was a mere passing suggestion made at the meeting of the 4th February; and it was never seriously urged upon him. He said rather than go to arbitration, and incur needless expenses, he would pay them what his engineers had estimated to be the cost of necessary repairs. Nobody is obliged to arbitrate a case because one side asks it: the agreement must be mutual. The Trustees chose to take all they could get, and then they took the law into their own hands and stigmatised the plaintiff as an unfair dealer, that he dealt unfairly by them, and that he was to be avoided in future as an unfair dealer. But the Trustees had to prove that the plaintiff was utterly unfair and unjust in his dealings; their mere opinion was no justification; and they had failed in their plea of justification. Coming to the next plea of privilege and publication, Mr. Gill argued on the authority of Shepherd *vs.* Whittaker, 1 Law Reports, that even if published by mistake, the privilege did not exist under the circumstances. If a man writes a libel and puts it in his pocket, it is no offence; but if he afterwards loses it, and it 'gets into the hands of third parties it then becomes published. A publication even though accidental, subjects the offending party to the same consequences as a wilful publication.

The Judge—I am of opinion that the sending the resolution to Government was a publication.

Mr. Gill said not only that, but there was a further publication in the secretary writing the letter to plaintiff and getting it copied by three or four clerks; there was a third publication in sending the letter to plaintiff; and there was a fourth publication in allowing the resolution to remain on the books of the Port Trustees. As a consequence of these publications, malice in its legal sense was necessarily to be inferred. The learned counsel contended that the publication to the servants of the Corporation was a publication to the public. It was held in the case already cited that giving a letter to a clerk to copy, or to take a press copy, was a publication.

Then as to privilege, the learned counsel argued that the Act does not give the Trustees power to pass resolutions if they are in themselves improper and are breaches of the law. The mere sending them on to Government, under the Act, did not absolve the Trustees from the consequences of a crime of breaches of the criminal law. The next proposition the learned counsel submitted was that the 20th para. of the plaint, which had been characterised as a scandalous para, was nothing more than a replication in answer to the defendants' plea of privilege, and that the wording of it was taken from the language of a learned Chief Justice, to which Mr. Gill referred at length.

The Advocate General, referring to dates, said the para was not in replication: it could not be.

Mr. Gill said that, even if it was not in replication according to dates, it was in reality so intended.

The Judge remarked that, as to that para, it was to be borne in mind that the Trustees might have *bona fide* believed that the facts and circumstances warranted the resolution.

Mr. Gill said the resolution was sent up to Government after the plaintiff complained of it; and it was allowed to continue on the record after the complaint; and therefore these acts bore evidence of malice. But they went further: they refused to rescind it after the plaintiff's representations that it would injure him. The learned counsel said the Trustees had no right to send the resolution to plaintiff, and they did so maliciously, and to annoy, vex and trouble the plaintiff. Mr. Arbuthnot told them the real motive in passing it: it was, he said, passed to intimate to Mr. Shepherd that the Trustees thought he was an unfair dealer, and that they declined to have any further transactions with him. It was such a libel that Mr. Shepherd, had he chosen so to do, might have gone to a criminal court and prosecuted the publisher of it, Mr. Manson, who signed it, on a criminal charge. The resolution was a comment upon the motive and conduct of the plaintiff; and the Advocate General admitted that in his opening remarks. It had no reference to the past business; the plaintiff's offer was accepted and the business was closed; and the Trustees had no business to comment upon what had been closed and disposed of. Both Mr. Arbuthnot and General Ballard admitted that the resolution was communicated to Mr. Shepherd to intimate to him that he was an unfair dealer and was to be avoided in future. The continuing to retain the resolution on the books was, according to the decision in Lawless *vs.* The Anglo-Egyptian Cotton Company, a continuation of the libel and was not protected by the privilege, if any. There was no relation of master and servant between the plaintiff and the Trustees; and what right had they to continue to tell every succeeding Trustee, and every body who had access to the books, that plaintiff was an unfair dealer, and therefore to be avoided in business transactions? The only fact mentioned in the resolution was that they had accepted plaintiff's offer, and beyond recording that fact which would have done she plaintiff no harm, what right had the Trustees to comment upon the fact to the damage of the plaintiff? The mere publication of a fact, which turned out injurious to another, was in law evidence of malice; and no proof of express malice was necessary. In the first place, the resolution was entered upon with coolness and deliberation; and it was persisted in with a stubbornness which showed malice. In persisting in the resolution the 17th February, the whole Corporation adopted, and became responsible for, the act of their Chairman.

The learned counsel said it must not be understood that he imputed malice to any individual member. He had attempted to test a witness in cross-examination (Captain Henry and Mr. Hall) to find out if there was any special malice at the bottom of the resolution; that was allowable to counsel in cross examination; but he had not attempted to open the question of individual malice nor called any witness to prove it.

The learned counsel had not finished when the Court adjourned until to-day.

INDIAN EXRACT

WORRY AND ITS PHYSICAL EFFECTS.

(Scientific American.)

To so every-day and common a state of mind as worry, ranging, as it may, from a passing "fit of the blues" up to the most poignant mental anxiety regarding life itself, little importance is popularly attached; and especially among so exceptionally nervous and rapid a people as the Americans, the fact of a person succumbing under mental strain is of too ordinary occurrence to give rise to extended comment. To the list of the insane immured in asylums and brought thither through heredity or by their own excesses, thousands are added suffering with broken minds induced by anxiety; but the great majority of people thus affected continue in their places in society, by no means lunatics, nor maniacs, nor idiots, but nevertheless of brain unsound in part. The world sometimes dubs them "eccentric;" and if they be so distinguished, their odd habits, absence of mind, and like traits furnish rich material for the biographer; in other cases the eccentricities become crimes, and indiscriminating justice may declare the life forfeited because of the workings of hidden faculties, uncontrollable, because disorganized.

Worry, then, is dangerous, more so than the alcohol which kills the drunkard; for the latter involves a taste and a habit which may be put aside, the former is the creature of necessity, and creeps insidiously into every man's life. Its physiological effects, therefore, should be clearly and adequately realised. And the knowledge of the ills may, in some instance, prevent the existence of the cause.

During the early stages of dementia induced by mental anxiety, Dr. Richardson tells us in his "Diseases of Modern Life," there is nothing more than an increased tension of the minute vessels which supply the brain. In later stages, the substance of the nervous tissue itself undergoes a modification by which its activity is permanently lost. These are the physiological consequences, most briefly summed up. The first symptom is a want of full bodily vigour; then follows craving for more work, disturbed sleep, acute sensitiveness to external impressions, and, finally, strange figures and sounds are seen and heard. This condition may continue for years, and the sufferer in time may begin to accept abnormal creations as natural. Dr. Richardson cites a case of a merchant, who for a week retained in his vision the spectra of three lights, oval in shape, of the size of an egg, and so clearly defined to the observer that he would watch them half-consciously as they floated before him on the wall, the ceiling, or in space. In this stage of the disease lies the foundation of all hypotheses of ghost-seeing, of ecstatic visions, and even of poetic frenzy. A curious instance directly in point, which came to our notice very recently, is that of a well-known writer on the press, who, for some time past, has devoted attention to the subject of morbid mental conditions. This gentleman, in a letter to a daily journal, states himself to be the victim of the horrible spectacle of two men hanging from a gallows, a sight which he once beheld while acting as a city reporter. The suspended corpses are clearly brought before him by the sound of rain (the execution occurred during a rainstorm), and also by the sound of laughter, since, through some uncontrollable impulse during the hanging, he was induced to utter an untimely peal of merriment. That the writer's brain is injured, possibly by the excessive mental strain peculiar to his profession, seems probable; and the lesion is manifested, as already described, by the constant recurrence of the apparition.

It is a well-known fact that we have two natures, one purely organic and emotional, the other subject to the reasoning powers. The organic nervous chain exists in the body as a link between emotional mental acts and vascular supply. An impression from without, made through the organs of the senses upon the emotional centers, is reflected directly from them to the vascular expanse. The part flushes or blanches, and the heart hesitates, palpitates, rebounds, or intermits; so that these centers, excited by anxiety, or grief, or joy, or sorrow, influence the waves of blood passing through the system, and the brain promptly feels the imperfect regulation of the supply. Under varying tensions of the vessels, there are flashes, chills, coldness of the extremities, and other oppressive symptoms, while in addition appear the distressing ringing or hammering sounds in the head. These sounds are arterial murmurs, vibrations of the blood-wave with each impulse of the heart on the bony surroundings of the relaxed carotid canal, situated at the base of the skull. The canal is in direct connection, by solid conducting substance with the organs of hearing, and thus the faintest vibration is detected. The sound produced when it is sudden and expected, as in moments of fear, is occasionally mistaken for a sound proceeding from without with no obvious cause.

Thus, the sufferer is likely to see visions and hear strange noises, impalpable so to speak, but as purely physical as the most common things in life. In some instances they are actual perceptions of real facts or objects, caught by an extremely susceptible and delicate nervous surface. In others they are an intensified recognition of movements within the body; but in the vast majority of instances they are actual impressions made at some time on the organism, and now recalled and rendered more definite by constant recurrence.

At this point, if the mental powers be allowed rest, and the fountains of care be closed, recovery may take place; but if the over-strain continue, the disease assumes still graver form. There is a maddening desire for work, more work, coupled with the sad sensation that the physical powers are failing; and then there are lapses of memory. The man of business forgets important details, he is irritable, distrusts everybody and himself most, makes mistakes, and yet persists in accumulating more work on himself. The poet and novelist become over-sentimental and morbid; the man troubled with remorse for guilt confesses his crime, or commits suicide. The downward course is rapid; in one case epilepsy occurs, in another paralysis, a third develops some hereditary malady like cancer, a fourth dies from nervous failure and local disease of some vital organ. The majority, escaping these special ends, become prematurely old, and sink helplessly into death. The brain becomes disorganised, the balance is broken, and anarchy succeeds to what once was order.

In every brain, in fact, there is set up primitively a kingly force, to which all other forces bend. The king may be good or bad, may be an hereditary king or a usurper, but he holds the balance; kill the king, and, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the kingdom is made chaos and dark night.

MAY MEETINGS.

(The Saturday Review.)

The speeches at Exeter Hall and its dependencies during the season of the Evangelical parliament may be divided into the sensible, the autobiographical, and the funny. We shall say nothing about the first class; we only mention its existence in order that whatever we say of the two other classes may not be misunderstood. The aim of a May Meeting is the gaining of additional sympathy and subscriptions for a number of "Evangelical" institutions, some of which are useful, some indifferent, and some mischievous. It is evident enough to the cooler bystander, that the managers of these meetings, in whatever higher light they may regard them, certainly look upon them as entertainments, and that, in the arrangement of their annual company of movers and seconders, they take pains to provide a number of speakers who know the trick of raising a laugh. The fun during the present May seems to have been faster and more furious than in any previous year; and the Committees who cater for the Puritan pleasure-seeker may congratulate themselves upon having secured a considerable accession of comic talent. The railways have brought up to London a number of ministers of all Evangelical denominations from remote parts of our island. Some of these gentlemen are distressingly autobiographical; they seem to think that London not only wishes to know every meditation which occurred to their wise minds upon their journeys, but also wishes to have these valuable meditations reproduced and moralized upon in public. Thus the Rev. Dr. Brown, who came all the way from Cheltenham, told his audience that he was much struck by seeing a drop of dew upon every blade and leaf. The Rev. Mr. Evans, who came from Carnarvon, began his speech by informing the hearers that on his railway journey he "passed a very extensive nursery-garden;" and then, lest Londoners should not know what a nursery-garden is, he kindly defined it, and explained the use of it at considerable length. Of course the dew-drops and the nursery-ground were incontinently "improved;" and we find that the improvement of an insipid story invariably leads to the kind of noise which the reporters call "applause," and earns the speaker time to get his breath, wipe his brow, and collect himself for his next point. "Applause," however, is not the highest prize which the pious and pleasure-seeking audience has to bestow. Most of these fresh speakers from the country appear to have employed the tedious hours of their long journeys in the laborious preparation of theses sought for their first public appearance in London by the study of a handbook of comic anecdotes. We do not know the title of this volume; we can only conjecture that it may be called "The Converted Joe Miller," or "Sanctified Sprightliness," or "Merriment for Methodists," or "The Playful Puritan," or "Saints at Sport," or "The Presbyterian Punster," or "Bons Mots for Baptists." If either of these titles should be unappropriated, the Religious Tract Society is free to use them; we have no wish to claim the copyright. A May Meeting, if we may judge by the reporter's continuous parentheses of "laughter," "much laughter," "renewed laughter," "loud and long-continued laughter," has now become a sort of tournament of jokers. Mr. Evans of Canarvon is a perfect Tannhausar at this kind of contest. During the course of his appeal for the Home Missionary Society he was interrupted no less than sixteen times by expressions of the satisfaction of his gamesome and gleeful audience. There must be something inexpressibly comical in the act of carrying the Independent gospel into the rural parishes of England. The maintenance of a supply of farcical orators being a matter of such concern to the managers of the May Meetings, we take the liberty of throwing out a hint which may be of some service to them. Suppose that Lord Shaftesbury, assisted by a jury of newspaper reporters, should be asked to close the jocund season of the religious world by a solemn public coronation in Exeter Hall of the ablest joker of the year. The crown might be adjudicated in each alternate season to the broadest farce and to the best bit of unconscious humour. In the former instance it would become the prize of the speaker who had been most frequently interrupted by "bursts of laughter." In the latter instance Lord Shaftesbury, like the King of Prussia, would simply have to crown himself. No one would be startled at the latter proceeding. Exeter Hall is not only the earthly paradise of the self-conscious, but its frequenters already regard the noble lord as the human mainstay and crown of Christianity.

At the meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. Maguire told the audience that he had heard some friends who sat near him "concur in thinking and saying that there is no man to take Lord Shaftesbury's place when God takes him from us." This eloquent Irish clergyman, as if he were anxious to outdo Mr. Matthew Arnold's notorious "Three Lord Shaftesburys," amidst loud applause proclaimed it to be his belief that Lord Shaftesbury's death would "produce a dozen Lord Shaftesburys, perhaps even a thousand." The audience did not seem to perceive that it is the very singularity, the rare oddity, of this popular aristocratic humourist that makes him so precious. If they could multiply him, he would cease to be the treasure and the wonder that he is. We do not know how it may be with other hearers, but we ourselves find more fun in the quaint movements of Lord Shaftesbury's heavy-dragon solemnity than in the sparkling jokes and puns of the light cavalry of the pious parade-ground. At the beginning of his speeches the Earl begins to chaff his hearers. He tells them that he has to be in "another place," whereupon the awed country listeners poke one another and whisper "the House of Lords." He implies that his presence is needed in that "other place" at that very hour, in order that he may make a speech or record a vote which will save Protestant Christendom from extinction. He next tells them that, in consequence of this urgent demand for his oratory or his vote elsewhere, he can only give them "five minutes," and thereupon he pours out his soul in passionate wails or sugared flatteries for twenty minutes or half-an-hour, or even longer. He has twice repeated this favourite performance during the present season, once for the London City Mission, and once for the Home Missionary Society. There is not a little humour in this performer's choice of platforms. He is proud of calling himself a defender of the Established Church; but he prefers to speak at those meetings in which an intolerant onslaught upon the largest section of the English clergy is expected to be a part of the programme. Thus he likes the London City Mission; the apostles of this Society, according to Lord Shaftesbury, have wrought a miracle of which most Londoners remain ignorant. "They have prevented London from becoming a city of devils. These apostles certainly are no St. Pauls; they are said to be for the most part under-educated men, who have failed as workmen or as small shopkeepers, and are ambitious to wear black coats and be taken for somebodies. We cannot discover any persons out of the Exeter Hall clique with whom they are popular; working-men notoriously make game of them, and many a clergyman who is labouring for the culture and enlightenment of his parish speaks of them as a standing vexation. Lord Shaftesbury said that all such clergymen were Ritualists or Rationalists; he scolded the former behind their backs at the London City Mission meeting, and the latter at the Home Missionary meeting, an entertainment got up by the Independents. Any other man who boasted of being a defender of the Established Church would lack the humour to perceive that the sending into hundreds of parishes of uncultivated rivals who measure their success by the number of men and women they can persuade to leave church and go to meeting is a cunning method of upholding the Church. Lord Shaftesbury says that he has such unbounded confidence in the apostles who derive their mission, orders, and jurisdictions from these two Companies (limited), that he is certain that they will never interfere with the clergyman of the parish, unless he is a Rationalist or a Ritualist. The managers of both Societies must smile at his agreeable innocence. They do not think it worth their while to remind him that the term "Ritualism," as employed by the foes of the Church of England, has a far wider range of meaning than that given to the same term by controversialists within the Church. As used at present within the Church, it describes a section of the High Church party; but as used by the managers of the Independent and Baptist Home Missionary Societies it covers the entirety of the historical doctrine and discipline of the English Church. The Bishop of Lincoln is as much a Ritualist in their view as Mr. Mackonochie, and Dean Burgon's doctrines is not much less anti-Christian than Mr. Orby Shipley's. Nay, the young apostles of the Dissenting Home Mission Societies know very well that their friends Canon Miller and Mr. Maguire are called "priests" in the Book of Common Prayer, and that whatever a person described as "the priest" in that book is bidden to do or to say is said and done by these Evangelical clergymen, who would soon lose place and pay if they declared that their consciences did not allow them to accept this designation. The Home Missionary society very naturally concludes that, whenever a person is doing and saying that which a "priest" is ordered to do and say, "the sacerdotal virus is at work," and that its agents ought to be at work against it, calling as many English people as they can to forsake "Common Prayer," or religious fellowship with the majority of their neighbours.

Nothing perhaps is so conspicuously comical in the Evangelical May-monarch as his total incapacity to perceive the humour of his own funny stories. Messrs. Moody and Sankey have been much talked about during the May meetings, especially Mr. Sankey, his "sung gospel" having left a more reverberating echo behind it than his partner's preached gospel. Lord Shaftesbury told his hearers that he had lately "concluded an address in the very depths of Whitechapel" by quoting from Mr. Sankey's hymn—

Hold the fort, for I am coming.

"It was taken up," he said, "by the whole of that degraded and miserable population. They sang it with intense force"—evidently preferring it to the Earl's sermon. "They sang it while I went out of the room; and I am told they insisted on singing it several times afterwards." If Lord Shaftesbury had visited London Bridge Station on Easter Monday, and accompanied a train-load of costermongers and their lasses to Greenwich Park, he would have heard them singing "Hold the Fort," and other tunes of Mr. Sankey's book with persistent gusto. He would probably have rejoiced in this evidence of the great evangelical work going on in the hearts of the masses; he would not have taken pains to listen very accurately to the words which they had fitted to the tunes—words which it would be impossible to quote in a meeting of respectable men and women. He might have produced a similar result by closing his discourse with the words, "Tommy, make room for your uncle." Lord Shaftesbury has often proved that he is an enemy to all coarseness and vulgarity, and he has always shown a genuine anxiety for the refinement of the poor. We wonder that he has not made use of his almost dictatorial authority to attempt something for the refinement of the more disagreeable vulgarity of the jokers at Exeter Hall. The chairman of "The United Methodist Free Churches Home and Foreign Missions" (we trust that we have placed the three qualifying adjectives in their right order) at their field-day was a Mr. Butler, who had come from Bristol. One gentleman beduubted the chairman to his face with whole gaillufs of unsatisfactory praise; he was "just like Pharaoh's Butler," who forgot the United Free Methodists in the day of his exaltation. He was a prince in our Israel," and "he stood on a platform with the merchant princes of the ancient city of Bristol"; he had raised himself by a host of virtues and accomplishments, duly catalogued by the orator, from a William Butler to a "William Butler, Esq." The joke about Pharaoh's butler was thought to be so brilliant that more than one speaker played it off. The Rev. Joseph Kirsop, President of the Annual Assembly, on being called upon to speak, uttered, amid approving laughter, the paltry pun—"I respond with pleasure to the call of the chief Butler who remembers Joseph, and does not forget him." Will Lord Shaftesbury think it a triumph of the Gospel when bishops chaff like merry-andrews, and the Houses of Convocation ring with bursts of laughter? Adulation to the face is not enough for these orators; some of them are not ashamed to add a canonization of the living. "A Roman Catholic lady told a friend of mine," said Dr. M'Ewan, at the meeting of the Sunday School Union, "that she had no saints, and she cited St. Francis as the specimen of a saint of her own Church. My friend replied, 'We have such saints as St. Guthrie, St. Muller, and St. Barnardo; your saint found honest men and made them beggars, our saints find beggars and turn them into honest men.'" An appeal to history and an exhibition of the immediate effects of the Franciscan mission would be thrown away upon a speaker whose aim is applause for himself rather than the enlightenment of his hearers. We are not surprised that one of his saints should be a Scotchman, but he must have been ashamed when he recollected that two of them were still living. If the characters produced by St. Barnardo and St. Muller are copies of the persons who shout applause and scream with laughter at the May Meetings, we must express our conviction that the honest persons whom Francis of Assisi turned into beggars—for instance, Roger Bacon, William Occam, Alexander of Hales, and their scholars—were a very preferable human production. We have come across one good story amongst the hundred paltry ones related during the present jocund season, although we have some fancy that this, like its wretched companions, is an old acquaintance. "A vocalist" (which is the United Free Methodist periphrasis for a singer) "was singing 'There's a Good Time Coming.' One of his audience rose, and said, 'Would you kindly fix the date?'" A few men possessing this dry kind of common sense are much wanted at the May Meetings; they might be able to recall the speakers from their floundering historical, autobiographical, and anecdotical expatiations to the real business in hand.

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